What is claimed is:

1. A method for reversing presbyopia comprising applying localized energy to the area to be treated and administering a pharmaceutically sufficient quantity of a biologically acceptable chemical substance capable of breaking the chemical bonds between disulfates of the cortical lens fibers.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein said localized energy comprises treatment with at least one or more of heat, energy, sound or enzyme.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein said biologically acceptable chemical comprises glutathione, thiols and derivatives thereof.

4. A method for increasing the amplitude of accommodation of a human eye having a lens and a ciliary muscle comprising the step of administering a pharmaceutically sufficient quantity of a biologically acceptable reducing

agent to affect a change in the elasticity of the human lens.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the biologically acceptable reducing agent is selected from the group consisting of glutathione, thiols and derivatives thereof.

6. The method of claim 4, further comprising the step of treating the human eye with external energy.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein reformation of disulfide bonds is prevented.

8. A method for treating presbyopia comprising breaking disulfide bonds formed about the lens fibers to form sulfides and reducing them with either hydrogen or other agents.

9. The method of claim 8, further comprising catalyzing the reaction by applying energy.

10. The method of claim 8, wherein said disulfide bond breaking is catalyzed by agents selected from the group consisting of aldoreductase, glyoxylase, glutathione S-transferase, thiol reductase, tyrosine reductase or any biologically suitable compatible reductase.

11. A method for treating presbyopia comprising breaking disulfide bonds and reforming the sulfide bonds with -CH3 or any other suitable molecule.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein said breaking disulfide bonds further comprises the applying external energy.

13. The method of claim 11, wherein said breaking disulfide bonds further comprises applying

enzyme capable of breaking the disulfide bonds.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein said enzyme comprises S-methyl glutatione, S-Transferase.

15. The method of claim 11, wherein said breaking disulfide bonds further comprises applying a chemical catalyst capable of promoting a catalytic reaction.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein said chemical catalyst comprises methyl-methane thiosulfonate and methyl glutatione.

17. A method for treating presbyopia comprising breaking interlenticular fiber adhesions and freeing the fibers to move relative to each other.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein said breaking interlenticular fiber adhesions further comprises applying external energy.

19. The method of claim 17, wherein said breaking interlenticular fiber adhesions further comprise applying enzyme capable of breaking said interlenticular fiber adhesions.

20. The method of claim 17, wherein said breaking interlenticular fiber adhesions further comprise applying a chemical catalyst capable of promoting a catalytic reaction.

21. A method for reversing presbyopia comprising applying localized energy to the area to be treated and administering a pharmaceutically sufficient quantity of a biologically acceptable chemical substance capable of breaking the chemical bonds between disulfates of the cortical lens fibers.

22. An agent that prevents or reduces the likelihood of reformation of disulfide bonds.

23. A pharmaceutical composition for treatment of presbyopia comprising thiol transferase, glutatione, nicotineamid adenine dinucleotide phosphate.

24. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 23, further comprising a biocompatible carrier.

25. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 23 encased in a viral phage.

26. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 24, wherein the composition is administered topically.

27. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 23 administered systematically.

28. The composition of claim 23, further comprising a photo reactive compound.

29. The composition of claim 28, wherein the composition is activated by introduction of external energy.

30. The composition of claim 23, wherein the thiol transferase is present in an amount of 0-20% by volume.

31. The composition of claim 23, wherein the glutatione is present in an amount of 0-20% by volume.

32. The composition of claim 23, wherein nicotineamid adenine dinucleotide phosphate is present in an amount of 0-20% by volume.

33. The composition of claim 23, wherein the glutatione is S-glutathione.